INTERESTING PROE MEXICO.

The Progress of the Revolution -Atte ta Anna to put it Jown- Jenlarante Con-

[From the New Orleans Picayune, June 12.] Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, brings intelligence from by of Maxico to the 5th inst., and from Vera Cruz 5th.

she sth.

Cagt. Forbes reports having left in port at Vera Cruz is Amer can achoomer Libby, Capt. Campbell, to sail at New York about the 10th inst.

The papers which racch us on this occasion by the mission anneurose successes of H. M. S. H. against the As has accounts, it will be recollected, we left him on what was an existence of the control of

debars, after when they set in an another bepec.

In Piedra Gordo, Guanajuta, eighty bandits were followed and routed by forty inhabitants; four of them hilled, some wounded, some taken priconers, and some of the articles they had stolen were recovered from them.

A band of alleged revolutionists are said to have graefly mutilated and killed ten of the inhabitants of

although successes over them are reported. Smallpox was raying at Campeachy. At Merida there was a searcity of flour. Several places have been exempted from taxation in consequence of the depressed state of flairs.

Steamers which the government has purchased them have been as a second to the depressed state of affairs.

from taxation in consequence of the depressed state of affairs.

Steamers which the government has purchased at St. Taxamas and in England, were expected at Atapulco immediately, for the purpose of blockading and atoing in besieging the post.

The Davis Oficial denies that orders have been given from Washington to the Boundary Sommission to suspend operations because the United States government was treating for the purchase of the department of Scawa.

Senor Don Jose Rafael Juzunza, who was exiled in this city, has accepted the amnesty, and arrived at Puebla on the 14th ult. He was in a bad state of health.

The smallpox was prevailing in the city of Mexico.

A decree of the 27th of April accords to Messra Mosso Bros. the privilege of constructing a radical from Taxampico to Mexico. The company is to be formed within a year.

CEHULAHUA, May 7, 1865.

A decree of the 27th of April accords to Messrs Mosso Bros. the privilege of constructing a railroud from Tangies to Mexico. The company is to be formed within a year.

Childanua, May 7, 1855.

There was a secret despatch arrived here last week from H M S. H., whereupon twenty of the finest boress to be found were pressed into service, a company of twenty men was formed, with Col. Sanchez at their head, and despatched the same evening towards the Merth. The "Know Somethings" suppose they have gone to Janas or wherever the Boundary Commissioners may be, to arrest Senor Salizar, of the Mexican Boundary Commission. The reasons given here are, that Santa Anna, growing impatient of the slow progress of the work, wrote to Senor Salizar to push it with more energy and speed, to which Senor Salizar replied that running the line without money, men or instruments, was not quite as easy as sitting in Mexico making bad laws, and spending government money. At this H. M. S. H. took unbrage, and ordered his arrest. Salizar is said to be the ment competent man in the republic for that werk.

Sasta Anna, in his policy towards this State, appears to aim at oppressing the people so much that they would not complain if they were sold to the United States, or were anything else to occur to them, so it were a change. Heretofore the merchants ocul dake money ent of the State free of duty to Guadaljara or Mexico, or any other part of the republic. Last week a law arrived from Mexico forcing a duty of 4 per cent. on all money taken from this State to go out of the country. The duties on the frantier of this fatte are so high that goods cannot be introduced; heure all introducions are prohibited. It is the greatest injustice that ever was perpetrated on any people, and aone but Mexicans would stand it. That law could have been equalled ealy by the one that followed. The people, of this State were reduced to extreme powerty by the Laians taking all their eatile off. Not being able to raise stock any longer, they turn their stention to ag

rage to proclaim. Some are desirous of joining the United States, others are in favor of the Republic of the Sierra Madre.

I have just neen a specimen of placer gold found in a navine shout two days from Jesus Maria, and five from this place. Jesus Maria is a small mining town, about its days distant. There are plenty of placers there. This person had at least nine marks. They cannot be worked in consequence of the Indians.

We have not received a Picaguae here for over two menths, never, in fact, since we received the number that contained the intelligence of Gen. Zolonga joining Alvares. We understand all United States papers are prohibited here. There are is this oily about afteen freeigners, who subscribe for at least twenty fire different periodicals. The authorities seeing the number of papers received here became fighteened, thinking they are tee many for the safety of the republic, I esclose you a sheet published here once every two or three weeks. It contains a bitter article against Americans generally, and those of California particularly. This sheet is only issued when they have something of impartance to communicate, as in the present instance. In fail the sheet they stick in extracte of laws, for want of other matter. That speaks well for a city of eight or com the eventy in his best they stick in extracte of laws, for want of other matter. That speaks well for a city of eight or com the eventy in the streets. Among all the unhabitants there are not as many papers received as ought to be received by

foreigners, or as would be received if they were allowed

The segue of Michaecan Bat become the grant centre of the segue of Michaecan Bat become the grant centre is pushished in the Hierardio, dated hay 26th and 27th, and contained in latters from Patacocaro a piece of consideration of the manner of the more of the pushished in the Hierardio, dated hay 26th and 27th, and contained in latters from Patacocaro a piece of consideration of the more of the pushished and contained in latters from Patacocaro a piece of contained in the Patacocaro and the to the affect that the pushished the manner of the pushished and contained in the pushished the pushished the his march to exards Airi, about the new part of the pushished the his march to exard a his march to the his march to exard a his march to the his march to exard a his march to the his march to exard a his march to the his march to exard a his march to the his march to exard a his march to the his march to exard a his march to the his march to exard a his march to the his march to exard a his march to the his march to exard t

probable, therefore, that Santa Anza will pass the Garitas at night, to his seciation at the palace in a few days, there to await events; unless, on second thought, he put his hounds on his cont for the capital and slopes for the Pacific, where, rumor says, he has a vessal in waiting for his fifth erodue from a land he has so tyrannized over and so abused.

Alvarer, it is said, is resting on his laurels, in consellidating the rowerignty of Guerrero, which he has recurso from the iron grasp of this central tyranucial aboutism. He has shown more civilization than does outsime. He has shown more civilization than does panther. He has thrown open the port of Acapalce to the whalers of the Pacific, an indulgence they could never obtain from Santa Anna. They might have purchased it at a high price, but could never obtain to nir negotiation; for free trade, free intercourse, and reciprocal and equal benefits have never ealighted the mind of an Algarine Day, who exacts tribute and pays none. Aivarez has extended every accommodation to mail stamers between Panama and San Francisco. They pass in and out on each trip unamnoyed and unabused, while Santa Anna's policy was to embarras and tax. In act extinuty and with seel of suppressing monopolies and of removing restrictions on American commerce. The poor louding of Guerrero (but nowhere else.), can now smoke his mataxed eigaretts, and carry his tobacco to the best market. He is not restricted in his industry, to administer to the plunder of the palace Saiamancas, who feast and fatten on the public spoil.

Generacis free—and Michoncan will ason follow—from the abominations of centralized power. Not so the other states. And the poor, oppressed, under Triumph of the Insurpents—Secre Conflect and Doubful Result—Burbarity of the Government Troops—Another Builted—Triumph of the Insurpents—More failed—Triumph of the Insurpents—Secre Conflect and Doubful Result—Triumph of the Inspection of the Government Troops—another the cily. Depolished, with a sellar papers of the defen of pr

coincry act of vengennee will, I feer, proveds a bloody reprised. Thus har, the insurgents, have evided no such creeks.

Legollado's forcer resumed the route to Micheana. As for Tavers, the carqueror (?) he had been so maintreaved that the Ministers had be send him relationements to fill the same plade is his enterments.

After the capture of Amoura, Samia ana. returned to Morelin. He was expected each in Mexico, when, believing he had accreely accomplished enough for his glors, he devised a new plan. I gload to Commonfort, who had been appeared by the south with a feat, where he was jouned by Protein to Michean accions. Places and the brother Top and the recolutionary. It copy, and each to the South with a feat, where he was jouned by Protein to Michean accions. Places and the brother Top and he recolutionary. It copy, and each to the south with a feat, where he was jouned by Protein the manbers were increased to about 2,500—come any 5,000. They encumped at arms, a town of about 12,000 souls, about twenty leagues from Morelia, in the heart of the mountains of the Sterra. On the 23d May, Santa Amas successly left Morelia for Pateurare, a village hair way between Morelia and Arrio. Continuing his march rapidly enough, he arrived at Santa Olara de Corra, about midwap between Pateuare and Arris. These he despatched Co. Zeron, with a force of 1,000 men, to recommend the solders, and had Avanced to meet the government troops. Zeron's detachment was terribly treated. A body of 200 fresh troops son to his relies were intercepted and closated. Finally, Santa Amas, alarmed at these disasters, thought it advisable to retreat. The countermarch was a calamitous affair. The troops were destitate of previsions, and were compelled to push their way across a mountainons region full of deep ravises and transherous marshee, exposed to a violent ators, the artillery continually buried in mid. and the solders deserting by whole companies. Had the President remained twasty four hours for songer and the four her songer and the four

and on the fourth the following:

D. O. M.
ANTORIO LOPEZ DE BANTA ANNA
BUMMO, RESPOBLICAR PRESIDI
PRO, INNURERIS, MERITIS
CIVITATI. PRESITIES
FORULUS
TANTI. BENEFACTORIS, NOMINE INSIGNITUS,
BOC. EREXIT. MONUMENTUM

TANTI. BENEFACTORIS. NOMINE INSIGNITUS.

HOC. REIGHT. MONUMENTUM

ANNO DOM. MDCCCLV.

The other inscriptions enumerate the glorious deeds of Seats Anna, and express the gratitude of the Maxicam people for his patriotic beneficence. The culumn is of the Tuscam order, surmounted with a bust of the President, by Olivares Puebla.

Perfect order now prevails, according to the last official report, in the departments of Zacateens, Sinalea, Cajaca and Chiapas, and in the provinces of Tlaxcala and Isla del Carmen.

An artesian well is about to be constructed in the city of Cordova, after the Prussian style

The arrival of two English steamers, which Santa Anna has bought in English and St Thomas, [probe-ly the American steamers Benj Franklin and Careline Augusta,] is shartly expected on the Pacific coast, testablish the blockace of Acapulso.

[Frem the New Orleans Crescent, June 12.]

Jose Maris Rogel, one of the rebel chiefs, was executed in Tohua on the 26th uit.

A party of forty men, of Arandas, Department of Guanajuato, organized on the 26th uit and pursued a hand of robbers who had been committing depredations in that vicinity. The robbers, it is said, numbered eighty, but they were cvertaken and defeated—four of them killed and six made prisoners. The latter were shot.

A singular gravestone had been dug up at Merida in the course of some excavations. It was a simple slab, bearing—engraved in the centre—an escutcheon of arms, and on the lower part the date 1646, with a skull and cross bones; it bore also an inscription, but time had so defaced it that it was entirely illegible.

Cuba and the United States—4. Spanish Amo-

The Universal of Mexico discusses in a series of articles the question of Cuba, vis-a-vis of the United States.

tion and the Eastern question, and to prove that the tion, as the Western Powers are in pretecting Turkey from the Czar. The only difference between the two is,

says the Universal, that Russia appires to cominate in Europe in the name of despotism, and the United States aspires to dominate in America in the name of liberty. There it is monarchical tyranny which is scught to be imposed, here it is pepular tyranny. Repugnant as both are, the last is most unsupportable, because it is hypocritical, and is exercised in the largest extension. It is hypocritical, and is exercised in the largest extension. It is the people of the second of of

wish apprexation is infamous, but it is more ingleat; they know well that independence is impossible; and once they appre to break what they call the Spanish yore, they are fixed to the inevitable consequence of changing it into that of the increase, there as amounts, there is degradation, in the men of our race who wind to be shared of an immical race; but there there is login, there is the sentiment of what is possible and realizable.

View.

We translate the following article from is Trait d'

characters who were annoyed with happiness, and who themselves desired to centroy their own happiness, so as to seek in misfortune some new sensation which they had not yet experienced. These blaces, as they are ashed, are rare perhaps, but thay do exist in the condition of individuals. Shall we be cared upon to prove before long that a nation, as a man, can allow itself to be carried saws, by nuch aberrations of mind? We know that in our day, when we wish to otto among people an example of extraordinary increase and fabulous prosperity, the name of the North American confederation in mediately presents itself. We know that this increase and this prosperity of the United States come to them from the emigration which has been predipitated from Europe in waves into their ports, to be stattered afterwards into their vast solitudes and to people them. It is known also that the cause of this prodigious emigration exists in the liberality of American institutions; opening their arms generously to the strangers from all countries. The United States have hitherts given them all possible liberatives of the prodiction interty, civil liberty, social liberty, religious hiterty.

Up to the time of his wife's leaving him, Father Niebolas had continued his public ministration in the church, but since then we understand he has been deposed from the priesthood, as has also Father Peter Kramer.

This suit was brought in the chancery side of the Court of Common Pleas, by the husband, to recover possession of his wife, whom he alleged was illegally de tained from him by Anthony Schneider. The writ issue commanding Schneider to produce the body of Anna Mary before the court. It was served on Schneider on the 6th of June, by T. S. Buckley, deputy sheriff. On going into the county to serve the writ, he found Anna stary at the house of one Judson, about four miles from her father's residence, and took her with him.

On Saturday, the defeadant appeared before the Hon. John M. Wilson, in the Court of Common Pleas, and, in ebedience to the writ, produced the body of his daugh ter. The husband was also present. For the purpose of ascertaining the true state of the case, and of finding out what her wishes were in regard to living with her husband, the Court ordered the room to be cleared of all persons except the officers of the courty an interpreter, and reporters for the press, and proceeded to question the girl.

We are not, of course, at liberty to disclose all that was then elicited; but it appeared in addition to the above facts that she did not consider the marriage legal or binding, because her husband was priest; that she left ber husband of her own accord; and that she wished to leave her husband of her own accord; and that the wished now to go with her parents and stay with them, and not to go with her parents and stay with them, and not to go with her husband; that the resent that she wished to leave her husband of her own accord; and that the wished to leave her husband of her own accord; and that the wished to leave her husband of her own accord; and that the wished how to go with her husband was that she had been educated in the belief that she could never go to heaven if she lived in he

ing in the wake of his wife, pouring forth his entreaties, to which she turned a deaf ear.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN KENTUURY—GERAT DAMAGE TO CORN AND WHEAT CROPS.—On Monday afternoon, about half past four o'clock, a small section of Shelby, bordering on Frankin county, was visited by the most violent storm of wind, rain and half ever experienced in that region. In the vicinity of Christianabury, Eggdad and Consolation, it raged with unprecedented vicinore. On the farms of some ten gentleman the wheat was so completely prostrated as to make it unfit for harvesting; and the corn was damaged to almost an equal extent. Large fruit trees were blown down, and fences carried off by the sudden rising of streams of water that were never before known to run so full. The storm came ap auddenly and passed off in a very short period. In the railroad cut near Eaglad the water run in a stream so deep that it reached above the trucks of the cara coming at full speed despite the fary of the elements. Capt. Taliaferro and ofter gentismen in the cars state that it had been raining but three or four minutes, yet so violently that guilles and beds of streams perfectly dry before the storm, were rearing out with water three and four feet deep. The half also drifted in some places five and far feet high. We heard yesferday \$100,000 fixed as the probable extent of the pecuniary damage caused by the storm. This we esteem a lew figure, judging by the almost unparalleled marks of deveatation that we visited yesterday, in passing by on the cars. Over three hundred acres of wheat were earlied, respectively against the progress. A large wheat field of one gentleman was destroyed, his adjoining corn crop was untouched, while a field of wheat belonging to a maightor, and cally separated from the corn by a femos, was deveatated.—Louiselile Courier, Jone 14.

The Ohio river was up again on the 18th inst. At Pritaburg on that day the water in the channel measured eleven feet.

RIO DE JANEMO, April 28, 1856.

The Laus Relating to the Rights of Ovinens in Brazil—
How Poreigners are Affected by Them—Case of the
American Schooner Bay Ony—Arrest of the Male—Detention of a Passenger—Action of the United States
Consul.

I get possession of a number of valuable and interesting facts through a distinguished Senstor in this empire,
from which I have for my present letter selected that
which pertains to the obligations, and civil and political
rights of citizens.

which pertains to the obligations, and civil and political rights of citizens.

No citizen can be placed under any compulsion, except in accordance with the law.

No law shall be established without having due publication.

No law shall be established without having due publication.

No law shall be established without having due publication.

No law shall be retroactive effect.

Every man may communicate his thoughts by words or writing, and publich them through the press, without fearing represent. Every one will be responsible for the abuses he may commit in the exercise of this right, in the cases and under the forms determined on by the law!

As person shall be presented for any matter of religion, if he respects the religion of the empire and does not offend the public morals.

It is permitted to every one to remain or depart in or from the empire, as he thinks proper, taking with him his goods, by conforming to the rules of the police, and without bearing malice to any one.

The house of every citizen is an inviolable dwelling, and no cose can enter it at night, whoever he may be, without consent, except in order to save it from fire or inundation.

Nobody can be arrested save in cases of the beginning of an accusation, except in cases forescen by the law.

law for distant places,) the Judge will make known to
the accused, by letter, signed by his own hand, the reason of his imprisonment, the names of his accusors,
and those of the witnesses, if there he any, against
him.

Even in case of an accusation, nebody can be conducted to prison, or he retained therein, if he gives a caution
(determined on by law, generally,) for any orime that
is not punshable with more than six meaths' imprisonment, or expulsion from the district in which the aceused lives. The accused will remain at liberty.

Except when takes in the act, the imprisonment cannot be executed without a written order from the acting
authority. If this order is arbitrary, the Judge who
issues it, and he that receives it, will be pusished as determined by the law. In this measure regarding imprisonment are not comprehended military commands
necessary for purposes of justice and equity.

There are different apartments in the prison to separate the criminals, according to their station and the
nature of their crimes.

The right of property is guaranteed in all its fulness.
If after thorough examination the public good requires
that one should make use of the property of a citizen, he
will be indemnified for the time to the amount of it.
The law will fix the cases in which this single exception
will take place, and it will give the rules for the determination of the indemnity.

The public debt is equally guaranteed.

No manner of labor, of culture, of industry, or of
commerce, can be hindered at any time that it does not
expose itself to the public merals or security and health
of the citiests.

Investers will have the right of their discoveries and
of their productions. The law will give them an exclusive temporary privilege, or will recompense them, and
will have regard for the loss they may sustain in the
publication of the discovery.

The secrety of letters is inviolable. The administration of the Fort is rigorously responsible for the infraction of the productions. The law will give

A Catholic Priest Claiming His Wife.

CUSIOUS GRAPTES IN MARRED LIPE.

(From the Chicago Tribune, June 13.)

The case of the people or relations Nicholas Stamber vs. Antheny Schnieder, which came before the court of Common Pleas, of Cook county, Hen, John M. Wilson, preiding, on Saturday, presents a curious picture of married life, and reveals sense strange practices on the part of the Catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith chief part of the more ignorant portion of their faith chief part of the more ignorant portion of their faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of the catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of the catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of the catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of the catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of the catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of the catholic clergy, and stra went on board and took charge—as the captain had gone to the States. Several attempts were made by Mr. Outaul Root to eject McClain, through the police, who went
on board armed, and drew a pistol on the mate and told
him he was a prisoner, at which McClain drew a revolver
and assured the police (some eight in number) that he
could meet them in that line, and the police returned to
the ahore without the prisoner, or blood being drawn an
either side. But on the 20th twenty odd police passed
my door with loaded muskets towards the wharf, with
determined vengesnee depicted on their countenances, indicating that McClain must be taken,
dead or alive, and were joined by the esptain of the port and some thirty more, whe
boarded the steamer; and McClain delivered himself up,
and now is in prison sgain, whether for resisting the police power or instelling on his right; but it looks quite arbitrary on the part of our consul.

On this unfortunate Bay City there is a fine appearing
young man, named Charles, who shipped on that vessel
with the intention of reaching California and paying his
way by work, who has by the misfortune of the vessel been over eighteen months on his trip, and is very
derirous to get to California, the place where he can dosomething, and give vent to his exertions and industry.
He had a fine opportunity to continue in trip a few days
since on the United States surveying schoocer Humbeldt,
but was refused a discharge from the Bay City, and eur
consul told him to st down and make up his mind if he
would remain. After a time had expired his answer was
that he would go. The consul then ordered him to prison,
where he was consined until the Humboldt had sailed.
The only crime against him is that the consul wishes him
to remain to have his testimony, &c. Why could not his
tertimony be taken and esaled, and he be permitted to
proceed on his trip.

I, as an American citizen, regret to see such arbitrary
power from our government, and requested to be
called home, all

OUR MONTEVIDEO CORRESPONDENCE. U. S. SHIP SAVANNAH, RIVER LA PLATA, OFF MONTSVIDEO, April 18, 1855. }
Arrival of the Savannah—The Water Witch Affair—Interview with Mr. Peder—The Whole Difficulty Referred

to Washington—Bull Fights, dc.
We left the harbor of Rio on Sunday morning, just one month ago, and were towed to see by a French steamer

of war. Our Commodore is now, you see, good friends with the French Admiral, though a year ago they crossed each other's hawse. They have taken grub together several times. Uncle Sam makes a little out of this, for it costs two hundred mil reas for a tow, and of course

several times. Uncle Sam makes a little out of this, for it costs two hundred mil reas for a tow, and of course the Admiral did the thing for nothing.

We were in a hurry to get to the river, for President Lopez had been shooting into the Water Witch and hilled a quartermarter at the wheel. We all hoped to have something to do, and made up our minds to introduce ourselves to the fair enes of Paraguay. We heard the efficers talk about boat expeditions, and had frequent exercise with our boat howitsers; and as we got an additional howitser at Rio, we believed we should have some fun. Our passage was made in twelve days. We found the Water Witch here waiting. The Commedore sent up to Busnos Ayrea for Mr. Feder, the American Minister resident thems, to come down and advise with him, and he then took his traps and his secretary and flag lieutenant and went on abore. This didn't look much like fighting, but as Mr. Peder came from down South we keped still for a chance of some sport. But at list it turned out no go; they were afraid somebody would get hurt, and maybe hilled, and they didn't like to do as General Jackson did, "take the responsibility," and so they sent the whole thing to Washington.

But though we were disappeinted in our frolie up the river, we are having liberty, and our leds chartered one of the big carts of the country, and west out to see a buil fight. They had a time of it, and kept as sober as deacons. The Commodore was theirs and his godiour, Licutrant Le Rey, and our lade say they seemed to enjoy the sport. Only one bull was game, and the way he alsughtered one of the horses was frightful. If our fellows don't see blood run at Faraguay, they will get a sight of it at these buil fights. The made of his herns is the gray buill for the ugly use he made of his herns

Hudson River Association South
Finar Day Monning 25510N.

The fifth anniversary of the Hudson River Association
South was commanced yesterday morning, in the Stanten street Baptist meeting house. As the weather was

South was commenced yesterday morning, in the Stanton street Baptist mesting house. As the weather was rather unfavorable, the attendance was limited.

Rev. Dr. Dedge, Mederator of the hast session, being abesat, the Clerk, Mr. G. W. BLENCKER, called the meeting to order, and nominated Rev. Mr. Misson as Moderator pro tem., who was unanimously elected. The resision was then opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. West-corr, after which parts of the 310th and 321st hymnewers sung by the choir. Rev. Mr. Eddy being absent, his alternate, Rev. Mr. BANVARD, presched the introductory sermon, taking his text from the first chapter of John, last clause of eleventh vorse:—

"Jesus manifested forth bis glory."

The Rev. geatleman's ducourse was confined to an expection of the giery of God as the source of eternal happiness, and the enjoyment of which should be the sole a'm of man's endeavors on this earth.

At the conclusion of the sermon prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. Gillette A collection was then taken up for the Widows' Fund. The meeting next proceeded to the election of a Mederator, and flev. Mesars Winterton and S. Rayner were appointed tellers.

Brethers Hissox, Lathrop, H. Phelps and W. Phelps, were appointed to committee to make arrangements for the present session. Ministering brethren in attendance, and who are not members of the association, were invited to participate in the proceedings. These committee on the circular letter to be submitted to the secular committee of the committee to make arrangements for the item of epening and closing the sessions of the association, reported that the heurs of meeting would be 3 P. M., 7½ P. M., and 9 A. M. and the hours of adjournment 12 and 5½. This evening's service to be appropriated to the Sudday subsoi cause. The result of the election was announced at this stage of the prescedings:—

Meeting and closing the sessions of the association, reported that the heurs of meeting would be 3 P. M., 7½ P. M., and 9 A. M. and the hours of adjournment 12 and 5½. This evening's servic

The association re-assembled at 3 P. M., when the lower part of the church was filled. The session was epened with singing a portion of the hymn, "I leve thy kingdom, Lord." Prayer was offered by Brother Dean, of the Warren Association. The minutes of the moraing

kingdom, Lord." Prayer was offered by Brother Dean, of the Warren Association. The minutes of the merning session were read and approved, and the usual rules of order were adopted for the government of the present meetings of the Association. The following committees were appointed:—

On Religious Exercises and Overtures for Benevolent Objects—Brothers Westeott, Cook and Sage.

On Important Subjects contained in the Letters from the Churches—Brothers Taylor, of Brooklyn; Arneid, of New Rochelle; Palmer, of Harlem.

On Application from Churches for Admission into this Association—Brothers Ballard, of Brooklyn; Haley, of Bushwick; and Kipp, of New York.

On Minutes of Corresponding Associations—Bres. Bromley, Covel and Corey
The first article of the constitution was amended seas to read as it did in the misutes of 1853.

On metion, the letters from the several churches in connection with the Association were read. About forty of these were presented, giving an account of their financial, temporal and spiritual condition. The reports from all were of a most favorable character, shewing all the churches to be in a prosperous condition. The resering of these was suspanded for a few minutes, when it was announced that Mrs Banvard, wife of Rev. Mr. Banvard, and Deacon John West, of Brooklyn, had departed this life. The fuseral of Mr. West, it was stated, was going on at that moment.

The meeting adjourned till evening, after the reading of the letters.

EVENING EESSION.

EVENING SERSION.

The evening session was devoted almost exclusively to an exposition of the Sunday school enterprise of the Baptist church. From the statements of Brothers Par-Baptist church. From the statements of Brothers Par-dee, Beyes, Balen and others, the various schools—of which there are about fifty in New York—appear to be in a flourishing condition, and are constantly increasing in number. Isome remarkable instances of centrarish effected through their agency were related, and they were generally commended as most effective auxiliaries of the church. At the close of these statements, the association adjourned till this morning, at nine e'clock.

Police Intelligence.

A PIGHT NIPPED IN THE BUD.

On Monday evening Captain Maynard, of the Nineteenth ward police, received information that a band of
rural rewdies were about to commence a regular ring
fight in Fifth avenue, near Forty-first street. He immediately hastened to the spot with a platoon of men,
but found that the party had already been dispersed by
ome of the Twenty-first ward pelice, who hearing of
the occurrence, succeeded by some little strategem in
capturing three of the fellows, just as the entertainments were about to commence. They were taken to
the Second District Police Court, where Justice Pearcy
held them to ball, each in the sum of \$300, to keep
the peace for the next six months.

ARREST OF A GANG OF SUPPOSED COUNTERVENTERS.

ARREST OF A GAMG OF SUPPOSED COUNTERFETTERS,
Yesterday afternoon five men, named Henry Donald,
Aaron Bell, Jackson Calle, Samuel Clark and Themas
Moore, were arrested by officers Ward and Commell, of the
Twenty-first ward police, on suspicion of being a gang
of counterfeiters. In the possession of the accused was
found aljarge lot of composition, prepared, as is supposed,
for the purpose of manufacturing bogus silver soin.
The accused were taken before Justice Davison, who
committed them temporarily, until additional testimony
could be collected against them by Captain Speight, of
this district.

this district.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

John Regan was taken into custody by officer Stringer, of the Feurth word police, charged with having stolen \$35 in gold coin and three gold stude, the property of James Simpson, of 43 Oak street. The property was found in the persession of the accused. The stude were found in his shirt bosom, and were immediately identified by Mr. Simpson. The prisoner was held to ball in the sum of \$500 to answer.

· ALLEGED BEDUCTION. John Cullen was arrested by sergeant Mansfield, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having seduced Mary Hart, under premise of marriage. The complainant alleges that she became acquainted with the prisoner about seven months ago, and since that time has been on quite intimate terms with him; that on the 8th of April last, under solemn premise of marriage, he effected her rule, and that although she has repeatedly asked him to full bis promise, he still continued unmoved, and will not make her his wife. Justice Connelly held the accused to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

Superior Court—Part II.

Before Hee. Judge Slosson and a Jury.

JUNE 19.—Alexis Bragg against Caleb D. Gildersleeve.—
This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover the sum of \$6,000, as endorser upon a check made by Messrs. Sloan & Leggetto on the Empire City Bank, for \$2,000, (which was afterwards transferred to the plaintiff.) and also as endorser upon three promissory notes—one made by Cornelius Donnelium, dated September 15, 1854, for \$492 27, payable four months after date; one made by Messrs. Levy & Dimond, dated September 16, 1854 for \$781, payable four months after date; and one made by Messrs. Levy & Dimond, dated September 16, 1854 for \$781, payable four months after date; and one made by C. H. Andrus, dated July 17, 1865, for \$3,360 75, payable six months after date. The making, endorsements and presentment of the said check and notes were admitted by Mr. John E. Barrill, counsel for the defendant, and for defence it was contended that the endorsements were mere seconumedation endorsements, and that the paper had been discounted at anurious rates of interest; and further, that the party for whose accommodation the same were made had transferred to the plaintiff property to the value of \$4,000, which the defendant was entitled to have credited on the amount of the notes, if the plaintiff was entitled to recover anything For plaintiff, Smith & Woodward; for defendant, John E Barrill. Verdict for plaintiff, \$4,700, including interest on the three notes.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Picayune of the

John E Burrill. Verdict for plaintiff, \$4,700, including interest on the three notes.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Picayune of the 11th inst. says.—The weakly report of the instements, in this evening's paper, shows a most gratifying imprevement in the health of the city. The decrease in the meritality since the previous weak is 123, the whole number heing 331, against \$64. The deaths by choisers are less by 77.

The fine ratus we have lately had, and the fresh busy-ant atmosphere which has succeeded, have had their suticipated effect upon the public health. The choisen is fast disappearing, and in other respects the imprevement is very decided.

The annunciation by the Board of Health that the chelera was epidemic, was thought to be premature, and much censure was expressed towards these for their harte. This good effect will, however, follow. It shows that there is no disposition to palliate or suppress unpleasant facts. The complaint was of too great segurgous to disclose the worst at once, for the information of the public. But they cannot hereafter be accused of any placeaumness in the discharge of the most unpleasant of their duties, and the public here and abread will feel confidence that there will be an suppression of facts. Their announcement that the chelera has ceased as an epidemic has been most gratefully continued by the experience of the week, and trust they will have no further occasion this season for announcement of any epidemic stakeses. The rigas are all favorable.

The following is the number of deaths during the three weeks previous to the 10th inst.—

Chelera. Other Disease.** Total.**

Week ending 27th nit.... 264

Week ending 27th nit.... 267

Week ending 10th inst... 201

180

1,279